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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of: Gaetano Jr.

Atty. Docket No: IT-03-005

Appln. No.: 10/675,684

Group Art Unit: 3685

Filed: September 30, 2003

Examiner: Worjloh, Jalatee

Title: System and Method for Software Site Licensing

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Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

BRIEF ON APPEAL

Pursuant to Appellant's Notice of Appeal filed on October 26, 2010, Appellant presents this Brief in appeal of the Final Rejection dated April 26, 2010.

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest for this appeal and the present application is Inter-Tel, Inc., by way of an Assignment recorded in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office at reel 014569, frame 0028. However, on June 28, 2006, Inter-Tel, Inc. reincorporated from Arizona to Delaware and changed its corporate name to Inter-Tel (Delaware), Inc. On August 16, 2007, Inter-Tel (Delaware), Inc. and Mitel Networks Corp. merged and the resulting parent company is Mitel Networks Corp. having a principal place of business at 350 Legget Drive, Kanata, Ontario, Canada K2K 2W7. Thus, to the extent the assignee and the parent companies are the real parties in interest, then Inter-Tel, Inc. as assignee and Mitel Networks Corp. as parent.

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II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no related appeals or interferences to the instant application.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1 - 35 have at one time, been pending in the present application. On July 26, 2007, the Examiner determined that the claims were subject to restriction alleging that the application contained 5 distinct species. The Examiner separated the claims into Species I comprising Claims 1-9; Species II comprising Claims 10-20; Species III comprising Claims 21-25; Species IV comprising Claims 26-30; and Species V comprising Claims 31-35. In Response, Applicant elected, with traverse, Species 1 which included Claims 1 - 9 and Claims 10 - 35 were withdrawn. By Amendment dated September 28, 2009, Appellant cancelled claim 6. Thus, claims 1 - 5 and 6 - 9 remain pending, stand finally rejected, are subject to this appeal. **Appendix A** contains a copy of the claims subject to this appeal.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

By Action dated April 26, 2010, the Examiner finally rejected all pending claims, under 35 USC §112 and §103(a) as being unpatentable over US Publication No. 2002/0049679 to Russell et al. in view of US Patent No. 6,189,146 to Misra et al. Additionally, claims 4 and 5 are rejected under 35 USC §103(a) over Russell in view Misra and further in view of US Patent No. 7,209,902 to Stefik et al. It is noted that the Final Action is *silent with respect to a detailed reason for rejecting claim 8.*

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By Amendment & Response dated September 27, 2010, Appellant responded to the Final Action with claim amendments and arguments in favor of patenting over the cited references.

By Advisory Action dated October 8, 2010, the Examiner withdrew the Section 112 rejections but maintained the Section 103 rejections. Appellant filed the Notice of Appeal on October 26, 2010. No claim amendments or responses have been submitted after the Notice of Appeal.

V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

The claims do not stand or fall together. Each claim is to be considered by the Board in view of the arguments and comments submitted herein. A concise explanation of the subject matter defined in each of the claims involved in this appeal is provided below.

The subject matter of Claim 1 is directed towards a software site license system (Par. [0033], [0073]; Fig. 1 (100); Fig. 14 (1400)). The system comprises a client site (Par. [0038]-[0039]; Fig. 1 (110)) having a target hardware device (Par. [0038]; Fig. 1 (112)), said hardware device having a unique identifier (Par. [0045], [0053]; [0065] Fig. 3 (303, 304);

a virtual warehouse website specifically for a single end user (Par. [0058], [0061]; Fig. 6 (607)), said virtual warehouse having a storage comprising a personal inventory of intangible software components, said personal inventory being associated in said warehouse with only said end user and said hardware device unique identifier (Par. [0031], [0035], [0050], [0058] [0061]-[0068], [0077]; Fig. 1 (109); Fig. 2 (21); Fig. 6 (607, 608); Figs. 7-12; Fig. 14 (1409));

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a license generator generating a software site license comprising one or more of said components for said target hardware device (Par. [0035], [0058], [0067]; Fig. 1 (107); Fig. 6 (616)), said software site license being stored in said virtual warehouse for later use (Par. [0037], [0058], [0068]); and

a programming workstation in communication with but separate from said target hardware device (Par. [0039]), said programming workstation displays said components of said end user virtual warehouse for said end user to select and confirm contents of said software site license prior to said license generator generating said license (Par. [0036], [0064], [0066], [0067], [0070]; Fig. 9; Fig. 11), said programming workstation receiving said software site license from said virtual warehouse storage and storing said license on behalf of said target device until installation of said license on said target hardware device (Par. [0036]-[0037], [0039]-[0040], [0051], [0058], [0068], [0077]; Fig. 1 (116, 117); Fig. 6 (618); Fig. 14 (1416)).

Claim 2 is the software site license system of claim 1, wherein said programming workstation receives an electronic file transfer comprising said license (Par. [0037], [0039], [0040], [0068]).

Claim 3 is the software site license system of claim 1, wherein said programming workstation retains a copy of said software site license after installation (Par. [0037], [0068], [0077], [0078]; Fig. 1 (118)).

Claim 4 is the software site license system of claim 1, wherein said virtual warehouse comprises a multi-password protected website comprising entry of a password unique to said client site and an ID unique to said target hardware device (Par. [0017], [0063], [0065], [0069]).

Claim 5 is the software site license system of claim 4, further comprising a

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priority level of access to said virtual warehouse (Par. [0063]).

Claim 7 is the software site license system of claim 1, wherein said license sales site receives a purchase order from said client site comprising said target hardware device and in response to said order, a license sales site establishes said virtual warehouse for said client site and places said licensable components for said target hardware device in said virtual warehouse (Par. [0056]-[0058]; Fig. 6).

Claim 8 is the software site license system of claim 1, wherein said software site license comprises a master license for multiple target devices (Par. [0082]-[0083]).

Claim 9 is the software site license system of claim 1 further comprising: a representative of said client site; and a purchase order prepared by said representative and received at a license sales site, said order comprising said target hardware device, said representative having said programming workstation and installing said license to said target device prior to delivering said target to said client site (Par. [0073]-[0079]).

In general, the invention provides an improved system for software site licensing. The software licensor is able to identify and track details about hardware devices, such as CPUs (central processing units), from the point of their creation to the point of shipment and license installation. The software licensor monitors the movement of licensable hardware both in a physical shipment (i.e., shipping boxed units having ID tags) and a data shipment (i.e., routing electronic data of CPU serial numbers) from the time of manufacture at the factory to the client site. When an end-user orders a licensable hardware component, e.g., a CPU, the vendor distributes the hardware to the user in a conventional manner, and stores license components associated with the particular CPU in a virtual warehouse created uniquely for the user. The virtual warehouse contains intangible items such as the software license and any

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features to the software application the customer desires. Typically, the license components in the virtual warehouse are pre-authorized line items waiting for assembly into a license. When the user is ready to activate the license, the individual license components are selected from the virtual warehouse, assembled into a software site license, and delivered to the target machine located at the client site (Par. [0031]).

VI. GROUND OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

The only issues for consideration on this Appeal are:

(A) Whether claims 1-3, 7 and 9 are unpatentable as having been obvious under 35 USC §103(a) over U.S. Publication No. 2002/0049679 to Russell et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,189,146 to Misra et al.; and

(B) Whether claims 4 and 5 are unpatentable as having been obvious under 35 USC §103(a) over the proposed combination of Russell, Misra and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 7,209,902 to Stefik et al.

VII. ARGUMENT

LEGAL STANDARD

MPEP 2143

The PTO bears the burden of establishing a proper case of *prima facie* obviousness. *In re Rijckaert*, 9 F.3d 781, 783 (Fed. Cir. 1993). In order to satisfy this burden, [the Office personnel] must: (a) determine the scope and contents of the prior art; (b) ascertain the differences between the prior art and the claims in issue; (c) determine the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art; and evaluate any evidence of secondary considerations. *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 17-18 (1966).

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If the proposed modification or combination of the prior art would "change the principle of operation of the prior art invention being modified, then the teachings of the references are not sufficient to render the claims *prima facie* obvious." *In re Ratti*, 270 F.2d 810 (CCPA 1959).

If proposed modification would render the prior art unsatisfactory for its intended purpose, there is no suggestion or motivation to make the proposed modification. *In re Gordon*, 733 F.2d 900 (Fed. Cir. 1984). A statement that modifications of the prior art to meet the claimed invention would have been "well within the ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made" because the references relied upon teach all aspects of the claimed invention were individually known in the art is not sufficient to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness without some object reason to combine the teachings of the references. *Ex parte Levengood*, 28 USPQ2d 1300 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1993). Instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness. *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 550 U.S. ___, ___, 82 USPQ2d 1385, 1396 (2007).

A. Appellant's Claims are Patentable over the combination of Russell and Misra

ARGUMENT

Claims 1-3, 7 and 9 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Primary Reference, Russell et al., US Publication No. 2002/0049679 published on April 25, 2002 in view of Misra et al., US Patent No. 6,189,146 issued on Feb. 13, 2001. For the reasons that follow, Appellant respectfully requests these rejections be overturned.

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Primary Reference- Russell

In general, Russell discloses a system for viewing digital content on a user network-enabled device by enabling a license. A user contacts a *main website home page* with the user network-enabled device and views the content available (e.g., digital movies). The main website provides access to online catalog information regarding various movies for rental. (Par. [0038]) The user may select and download the movie to the user network-enabled device but it is not viewable until the user obtains a license. Thus, the user requests a license for a specific movie. Information is gathered to generate the license and may include desired rental model, an expiration date for the rental model, and information that identifies the user network-enabled device. Based on the information, a license is generated and then transferred to a protected database on the requesting user network-enabled device. Before the movie will play, the media player and security technology residing on the device examines the license to verify its validity. If the verification conditions are satisfied, the license is enabled and the user will be able to view the movie. (See Russell Summary of Disclosure, i.e., [0010] – [0014]).

Appellant discloses and claims a virtual warehouse website specifically for a single end user, having a storage comprising a personal inventory of intangible software components, said personal inventory being associated in said warehouse with only said end user and only said hardware device unique identifier. The virtual warehouse is a personal inventory of intangible software components selected *specifically for the client and the client's hardware device*. At such time as the client is ready to create a license for the target hardware device, the client simply accesses *their* virtual warehouse and selects from *their* personal inventory of software

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components *that are specifically there for the client and the client's hardware device.* The license generator creates the software site license for the target device and the generated software license is stored in the virtual warehouse. Again at a potentially later time, the client or the client's representative, may access the virtual warehouse and transfer the software license to a programming workstation for use in the target device.

In contrast, Russell does not have a virtual warehouse containing a personal inventory of intangible software components being associated with only the end user and only a particular hardware device unique identifier. Rather, Russell discloses a main website home page of all the content (e.g., movies) that are available, not simply the ones that are associated with a single user and hardware device unique identifier. Russell is a "home page" to view online catalog information regarding movies for rental. The "catalog" is not specific to any one user or device, but rather is a catalog of *all movies for rental.* Appellant's virtual warehouse stores and makes available for display *only the personal inventory that has been stored specific to the client and to the client's hardware device unique identifier.* This is a fundamental difference between Russell and Appellant's disclosure and claims.

The Examiner is confusing the "protected database" disclosed in Russell as being akin to Appellant's "virtual warehouse website."

The Examiner incorrectly believes that Appellant's virtual warehouse website is akin to the "protected database" or "PD" disclosed by Russell. The protected database in Russell is a storage located on the user network-enabled device and houses the license for the specific content. (See Russell [0011] and Figures 3 and 4). The

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Examiner further states that Appellant's target hardware device is akin to the "user network-enabled device" disclosed by Russell. Thus, the Examiner is incorrectly stating that the virtual warehouse website is within or on the target hardware device. Appellant's virtual warehouse website storage is not located on the target hardware device nor do the claims recite this. At paragraph 6 of the Final Action, the Examiner states that "the claims do not indicate that the virtual warehouse and target hardware are separate." Appellant notes that the "virtual warehouse" is recited as a *virtual warehouse website* in claim 1. It is "virtual" and is not the "target hardware device" as recited in claim 1.

Further in contrast, Russell requires that the particular user network-enabled device communicate directly with the main website to receive the downloaded license. (See e.g., Russell [0011] "The license is then transferred to a protected database on the requesting user network-enabled device." And [0050] "...the user will be required to connect to the main website again at a later time using that particular UND [user network-enabled device] and transfer the purchased license to that UND.")

Appellant's claim recites that a "programming workstation" which is "in communication with but separate from the target hardware device" receives the software site license on behalf of the target device. Thus, the target device is not required to communicate directly with the virtual warehouse website, but rather a separate device does this, i.e., the programming workstation.

The Examiner points to Russell paragraph [0031] for support of the virtual warehouse as recited by Appellant. Further, the Examiner points to Russell paragraphs [0045] and [0047] for support of a software site license being stored in the virtual

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warehouse storage for later use. Appellant submits that nowhere in the recited paragraphs of Russell (or anywhere else in Russell) does Russell disclose that the *license is generated from the stored software components for the target hardware device and stored in a virtual warehouse storage for later use*. Appellant reproduced the cited Russell paragraphs in the September 27, 2010 Response, thus it seems redundant to do so again.

Secondary Reference - Misra

The Examiner admits that Russell fails to teach each and every element of Appellant's claims as recited. Specifically, the Examiner admits that Russell does not teach that the programming workstation is a separate entity from the target hardware device. *As is clearly recited in Russell, the media player resides on the user network-enabled device (which the Examiner states is akin to Appellant's target hardware device).* (See Russell par. [0012]). Appellant's target hardware device does NOT reside on Appellant's programming workstation, and vice versa. As pointed out above, since Russell fails to teach the two are separate entities, then the Examiner's assumption that "programming workstation" is akin to the "media player" disclosed by Russell must also fail.

Further, the Examiner admits that Russell does not teach that the programming workstation receives the software site license from the virtual warehouse storage on behalf of the target device. Misra is cited to fill in both these deficiencies.

In general, the Misra system 20 has a licensing clearinghouse 22 that creates and issues valid software licenses and is a separate entity from company 24. For example, the clearinghouse may be the software manufacturer or vendor. The

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company has at least one designated license server 28 and the license pack from license generator 26 is sent to license server 28. The license server 28 is responsible for distributing the software licenses contained in the licensed pack to clients 30. The license server 28 stores the individual software licenses for subsequent distribution to clients 30. When a client needs a license, the license server determines the client's operating system platform and grants the appropriate license and the current license is stored locally at the client. The license server 28 maintains an inventory of licenses that have been purchased and monitors the licenses that have been granted to the clients. One or more intermediate servers 32 facilitate the license distribution from the server 28 to the clients 30, and if the client does not have an appropriate license, the server 32 assists the client in obtaining the license from the license server 28. Once the license is received, it is stored in a license cache at the client. (Misra Abstract; Misra column 3 line 59 to column 4 line 58).

As clearly recited in Misra, the license server receives all the licenses from the license generator. In other words, the licenses are generated *without specific knowledge of the clients* and sent to the license server for storage. *When a client needs a license, the license server determines the client's operating system platform and grants the appropriate license from the license server storage.* Misra fails to disclose that the license is generated using a personal inventory of intangible software components being associated in a virtual warehouse specifically for a single end user and for a specific hardware device unique identifier. Rather, Misra determines what already-generated license will match the client *after* the client requests a license. The license is not stored in a virtual warehouse as recited by Appellant.

Accordingly, Appellant respectfully submits that Appellant's claims as recited are

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patentably distinct over Russell alone or in combination with Misra. Furthermore, even if the combination of Russell and Misra were made (as suggested by the Examiner), Appellant's invention would not result because neither reference alone or in combination teach each and every element of Appellant's claims.

B. Appellant's Claims are Patentable over the combination of Russell, Misra and Stefik

ARGUMENT

Claims 4 and 5 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Russell in view of Misra, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 7,209,902 to Stefik et al. For the reasons that follow, Appellant respectfully requests these rejections be overturned.

The Examiner admits that the combination of Russell and Misra fail to disclose claims 4 and 5 as recited and cited Stefik to fill in the deficiency. Specifically, the Examiner states on page 8 of the Final Action that *Russell does not disclose the virtual warehouse comprising a multi-password protected website comprising entry of a password unique to said client site and an ID unique to said target hardware device or comprising a priority level of access to the virtual warehouse*. In other words, Russell fails to disclose "personalized" entry to the website because Russell does not disclose that the website is personal to only one end user. Rather, as clearly stated above and in the Russell disclosure, Russell discloses a "main website home page" for access to *online catalog information regarding movies for rental*. The catalog of movies is not "personal" to any one end user or hardware device so there is no need to require "personalized"

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entry to the site. Yet another example of how Russell is fundamentally different from Appellant's disclosure and claims.

The Examiner cites Stefik for disclosing the missing elements but was unable to find any support for the same in the disclosure. Rather, the Examiner points to claims 1 and 22 for teaching the elements of Appellant's claims 4 and 5. Stefik claim 1 merely recites that "an authorization object is used for identification of the repository" and claim 22 recites "preventing setting of a clock of the repository without authorization." Without any other explanation from the Examiner, it is difficult to determine exactly how the Examiner believes these two Stefik claims teach Appellant's claims 4 and 5.

Accordingly, the combination of Russell and Misra fails to teach each and every element of Appellant's claims and the addition of Stefik does not cure the deficiencies.

VIII. CONCLUSION

It is respectfully submitted that in view of the foregoing all of the pending claims are patentable over the cited prior art and the Board is respectfully requested to overturn the rejections of record and allow this application to issue.

IX. CLAIMS APPENDIX.

Appendix A containing a copy of claims subject to this appeal is attached.

X. EVIDENCE APPENDIX.

None submitted.

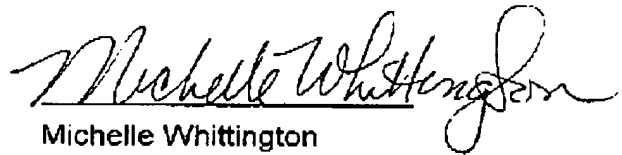
XI. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None (no related proceedings).

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The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees and credit any overpayment associated with this Appeal to Inter-Tel Deposit Account No. **502721.**

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Michelle Whittington". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Michelle Whittington
Appellant's Attorney
Registration No. 43,844
Mitel Networks Corporation

Date: January 26, 2011

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APPENDIX A
CLAIMS ON APPEAL

Claim 1: A software site license system comprising:

a client site having a target hardware device, said hardware device having a unique identifier;

a virtual warehouse website specifically for a single end user, said virtual warehouse having a storage comprising a personal inventory of intangible software components, said personal inventory being associated in said warehouse with only said end user and only said hardware device unique identifier;

a license generator generating a software site license comprising one or more of said components for said target hardware device, said software site license being stored in said virtual warehouse storage for later use; and

a programming workstation in communication with but separate from said target hardware device, said programming workstation displays said components of said end user virtual warehouse for said end user to select and confirm contents of said software site license prior to said license generator generating said license, said programming workstation receiving said software site license from said virtual warehouse storage and storing said license on behalf of said target device until installation of said license on said target hardware device.

Claim 2: The software site license system of claim 1, wherein said programming workstation receives an electronic file transfer comprising said license.

Claim 3: The software site license system of claim 1, wherein said programming workstation retains a copy of said software site license after installation.

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Claim 4: The software site license system of claim 1, wherein said virtual warehouse comprises a multi-password protected website comprising entry of a password unique to said client site and an ID unique to said target hardware device.

Claim 5: The software site license system of claim 4, further comprising a priority level of access to said virtual warehouse.

Claim 6 (cancelled)

Claim 7: The software site license system of claim 1, wherein said license sales site receives a purchase order from said client site comprising said target hardware device and in response to said order, a license sales site establishes said virtual warehouse for said client site and places said licensable components for said target hardware device in said virtual warehouse.

Claim 8: The software site license system of claim 1, wherein said software site license comprises a master license for multiple target devices.

Claim 9: The software site license system of claim 1 further comprising:

a representative of said client site; and

a purchase order prepared by said representative and received at a license sales site, said order comprising said target hardware device, said representative having said programming workstation and installing said license to said target device prior to delivering said target to said client site.

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Claim 10 (withdrawn): A method for generating a software site license, said method comprising:

marking a hardware unit with at least one distinctive identifier and electronically associating one of said identifiers to an end-user purchasing said hardware unit;

establishing a virtual warehouse uniquely for said end-user, said virtual warehouse configured to retain a personal intangible inventory for said end-user comprising a plurality of licensable components intended for said hardware unit;

associating one of said identifiers to said licensable components in said virtual warehouse;

displaying said personal inventory;

receiving, from said end-user, a selection of said licensable components for said hardware unit;

assembling said licensable components intended for said hardware unit to form a software site license and retaining said license on said virtual warehouse until a request for transmission of said license is received; and

upon said request, transmitting said license from said virtual warehouse.

Claim 11 (withdrawn): The method of claim 10 further comprising reviewing said selection from said end-user and verifying said selection provides a minimum required software site license for said hardware unit.

Claim 12 (withdrawn): The method of claim 11 further comprising suggesting additional licensable components for said license prior to assembling said license.

Claim 13 (withdrawn): The method of claim 10 further comprising verifying a password entered by said end-user as belonging to said end-user and authorized by said end-user to build said license.

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Claim 14 (withdrawn): The method of claim 10 further comprising password-protecting said virtual warehouse so that viewing of said inventory is permitted upon correct entry of an end-user password and at least one of said unique identifiers.

Claim 15 (withdrawn): The method of claim 10 further comprising displaying said selection of said licensable components intended for said hardware unit for a confirmation from said end-user prior to assembling said license.

Claim 16 (withdrawn): The method of claim 15 further comprising displaying additional licensable components available for said hardware unit wherein said additional components were not in said selection.

Claim 17 (withdrawn): The method of claim 10, wherein said transmitting comprises electronically transmitting a data file comprising said license.

Claim 18 (withdrawn): The method of claim 10, wherein said generating a software site license comprises one of a new license, an upgrade to an existing license, or a transfer of an existing license to a new hardware unit.

Claim 19 (withdrawn): The method of claim 10, wherein said personal intangible inventory comprises pre-paid for items available for immediate use by said end-user.

Claim 20 (withdrawn): The method of claim 10, further comprising setting an expiration date on said license.

Claim 21 (withdrawn): A system for software site licensing comprising:

a license site receiving a purchase order on behalf of a client, said license site establishing a physical hardware component of said order and a corresponding intangible license component of said order;

a physical warehouse receiving said physical component of said order and shipping a hardware component to said client; and

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a secure virtual warehouse website created for and viewable by said client, said virtual warehouse receiving said intangible license component of said order as a paid-for item and remaining in said virtual warehouse until a software site license comprising said component is generated by said license site for installation to said hardware component.

Claim 22 (withdrawn): The system of claim 21 further comprising a dealership receiving said order from said client and sending the order to said license site.

Claim 23 (withdrawn): The system of claim 21 further comprising a programming workstation coupled to said virtual warehouse and receiving said transmitted software site license into a storage for future upload to said hardware component.

Claim 24 (withdrawn): The system of claim 21, wherein said license site establishes said intangible license component of said order by determining the minimum standard licensable features needed for said hardware component to properly operate.

Claim 25 (withdrawn): The system of claim 24, wherein said license site links said minimum standard licensable features to said hardware component and places said standard features in said virtual warehouse created for said client.

Claim 26 (withdrawn): A process for a vendor site licensing of a hardware component comprising:

receiving, at the time of manufacture of said hardware component and from a manufacturer, an electronic shipment comprising an unique set of identifiers associated with said hardware component;

receiving from a warehouse, a data shipment comprising a physical whereabouts of said hardware component, said data shipment being verified prior to transmission to said vendor by matching said unique set of identifiers with an external code of said

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hardware component;

determining an intangible portion of said order;

requesting from said warehouse a physical shipment of said hardware component to an order originator and prior to said physical shipment receiving from said warehouse said external code of said hardware component;

creating a virtual warehouse for said order originator and placing said intangible portion of said order therein;

associating said intangible portion to said external code, said unique set of identifiers, and said order originator;

generating a site license comprising said intangible portion; and

providing said site license to said order originator for installation to said hardware component.

Claim 27 (withdrawn): The process of claim 26 further comprising billing said order originator for said intangible portion of said order after providing said site license for installation.

Claim 28 (withdrawn): The process of claim 26 further comprising reporting said intangible portion of said order as a consummated sale after providing said site license for installation.

Claim 29 (withdrawn): The process of claim 26, wherein said hardware component comprises a central processing unit (CPU).

Claim 30 (withdrawn): The process of claim 26 further comprising verifying a password entered by said order originator as belonging to said originator and authorized by said originator to receive said site license.

Claim 31 (withdrawn): An online method for software site licensing comprising:

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entering a password/ID to a secure license management website;

browsing a personal inventory of licensable components, said inventory comprising a plurality of previously requisitioned items for a particular user;

entering an identifier of a licensable device that a software site license is desired for;

selecting one or more of said items from said inventory of licensable components to be assembled into said software site license; and

requesting transmission of said software site license.

Claim 32 (withdrawn): The method of claim 31 further comprising receiving said software site license and saving said license at a programming workstation.

Claim 33 (withdrawn): The method of claim 31 further comprising uploading said software site license to said licensable device.

Claim 34 (withdrawn): The method of claim 31 further comprising browsing a subset of said personal inventory in response to entering said identifier, said subset being available components for said licensable device.

Claim 35 (withdrawn): The method of claim 31 further comprising confirming said selection prior to said components being assembled into said license.